

DAILY REPORT

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DOLLAR SUPPORT PLAN WITH FRG DESCRIBED

OW080703 Tokyo KYODO in English 0655 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO -- Top monetary officials of Japan and West Germany have agreed to take concerted action to intervene in foreign exchange markets to prevent further appreciation of the yen and the West German mark, Japanese Government sources said Thursday. The sources did not reveal either the scale of intervention or its location.

The dollar plunged momentarily to a record low of 163.95 yen on the Tokyo foreign exchange market Thursday morning, compared with 166.10 yen at Wednesday's close. Financial sources here said they believed the Bank of Japan would step into the Tokyo market while the German authorities would intervene in the Frankfurt market. "The size of intervention would be large enough to prevent the dollar from falling sharply," a source said.

West German officials, who were in Tokyo to attend the Tokyo summit of seven major industrial countries, said they were ready to intervene jointly with Japan in the currency markets if the U.S. did not act. Japanese officials also said the U.S. would stay away from the markets to allow the dollar to depreciate further against other major currencies.

CANADA'S MULRONEY ADDRESSES DIET SESSION

OW070643 Tokyo KYODO in English 0638 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO -- Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who left the Tokyo summit bargaining table claiming success in his objectives, told the National Diet Wednesday that Japan must open its markets and promote development in the Third World. In the first address by a Canadian leader to the Diet, Mulroney said that if Japan planned to play a greater role in the international community it must coordinate its economic policies with other developed countries, expand global trading and assist in Third World development.

He explained that "Canada is well known to you as a reliable supplier of resource products and of foodstuffs, but we also have a world class capacity in transportation and communications equipment." In his speech, Mulroney said that while Canada appreciates the efforts Japan is making to stimulate domestic demand and increase imports, "we believe these and further actions are necessary to enhance access to Japan's market." "And I can assure you we intend to make full use of the opportunities provided to us," he added.

Mulroney told the Diet that Canada and the United States will shortly begin free trade negotiations which if realized will expand and internationalize the Canadian economy. But Canada's plans "also include expanded trade with Asia-Pacific states, particularly Japan, and forward movement on multilateral trade negotiations," he said.

Mulroney called for "the closest possible cooperation" between the two countries in the areas of trade, finance, agriculture, disarmament and terrorism. In closing, he said, "I am making it a priority to develop increased Canada-Japan exchanges involving students, professionals, parliamentarians, artists, athletes and industrialists."

Mulroney, who attended the May 4-6 Tokyo summit of industrialized democracies, is visiting Japan until Thursday before continuing on to China and South Korea.

The visit follows an earlier one last January by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone who addressed the Canadian Parliament while he was there.

Mulroney claimed success in his summit objectives which included bringing out the issue of heavy subsidies on agricultural products in discussions among summit partners and winning a position for Canada alongside Italy in the new G-7 finance ministers group.

Meets Nakasone

OW071011 Tokyo KYODO in English 1005 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO -- Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney Wednesday urged Japan to boost direct investment in Canada, citing prospects of total free movement of trade with the United States as a major attraction, Japanese officials said. Mulroney, currently on an official visit following the Tokyo summit, made the request in a meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Mulroney briefed Nakasone on the progress of negotiations on free-trade pact between the United States and Canada, and said Japanese investors would benefit from the pact by building production facilities in Canada and moving the goods across the border. Mulroney singled out the auto industry as a prospective field for investment, noting that Canada needs to protect local jobs and will not allow sharp increases in imports which would disturb its auto market.

During the 75-minute meeting, Mulroney also urged Japan to buy more from Canada, particularly timber construction materials and the Canadian-developed Candu nuclear reactor, Japanese officials said. Nakasone told Mulroney that Japan is reviewing a construction standards law with the aim of giving better access for foreign timber products to the Japanese market. Nakasone made no commitment on Candu, saying the government is still studying the matter.

The export list presented by Mulroney also included agriculture products and coal, the Japanese officials said. Nakasone told Mulroney that Japan will be sending a major economic mission to Canada this fall to bolster bilateral trade ties.

On international topics, the two leaders agreed that U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Mikhail Gorbachev should hold a second summit meeting within this year, with Mulroney urging Japan to help smooth the ties between the two superpowers.

Mulroney also hailed the success of the Tokyo summit, saying he was satisfied with the outcome of the three-day gathering, which ended Tuesday.

Talks to Reporters

OW080827 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO -- Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, winding up a visit to Japan as a summiteer and then official guest, said Thursday that his Japanese host had responded positively on the issue of market liberalization. Mulroney refuted Japanese press reports that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone only promised to "study" amendments in the Japanese building code to allow more Canadian lumber into the Japanese market. Mulroney told reporters before his departure that Nakasone had indicated Japan was ready to move on the issue.

"I found his statement on that and other things encouraging and entirely consistent with the attitude he is trying to bring to this situation," Mulroney said, adding that the sensitive and difficult situation of trade liberalization brings with it both opportunities and pains.

In reply to a question concerning the addition of Canada and Italy to the Group of Five (G-5) finance ministers forum, Mulroney said he did not know what role the new G-7 group would take. But he pointed out, "you'll be hearing more of G-7 as time goes." The new G-7 grouping was one of the agreements forged at the Tokyo summit of seven advanced democracies. Although Mulroney initially insisted that Canada and Italy would be taking part in all discussions involving summit leaders, U.S. and Japanese officials revealed that the G-5 would remain intact.

In talks with his hosts, Mulroney called on Japan to improve market access for lumber, agriculture and fishery products, as well as increasing direct investment in the automotive sector in Canada. Mulroney announced that the May 6-8 official visit yielded an agreement to increase exchanges between the two countries, particularly involving parliamentarians and students. Moreover, agreements on computer science and double taxation had been reaffirmed, Mulroney said. He also announced that Canada would be welcoming a special Japanese trade mission this fall to investigate trade investment opportunities.

Mulroney also declared that the May 4-6 summit had dealt effectively with the North-South problem, with summiteers agreeing to replenish the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) with 12 billion U.S. dollars in loans to indebted developing countries. The Canadian prime minister will proceed to China and South Korea after his departure from Tokyo Thursday.

Departs 8 May

OW081008 Tokyo KYODO in English 1003 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO -- Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and his wife Mila left Tokyo's Haneda airport Thursday aboard a special jet bound for China, the next destination in an East Asian tour that will finish in South Korea May 15. Mulroney attended the May 4-6 Tokyo summit of industrialized democracies and then visited Japan as an official guest until Thursday.

OFFICIAL: SUMMIT MOOD ON LIBYA MISJUDGED

OW071025 Tokyo KYODO in English 1015 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO -- Japan failed at the Tokyo summit to foresee the "strong" French and Italian support for a statement accusing Libya of harboring international terrorism, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday. The admission came only a day after the end of the three-day summit of leaders of the seven major industrial democracies, in which Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone agreed with leaders of the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Italy, West Germany and the European Community to identify Libya by name in the statement issued Monday.

Japan had been the only dissenting voice in discussions leading up to the decision, but Nakasone as host, sensing the overwhelming anti-Libya feeling among his summit colleagues, gave his approval. The decision surprised other Japanese officials, including Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

Abe, one of the most energetic Japanese foreign ministers in the postwar period and an architect of Japan's carefully orchestrated Mideast diplomacy, decided soon after the agreement to send a senior ministry official to the Mideast to underscore the continuity of Japan's policies toward the region. "We apparently erred in misjudging the tough stance by France and Italy against Libya's involvement in terrorism," admitted the high-ranking Foreign Ministry official who declined to be named.

Nakasone's personal representative for political affairs and his counterparts prepared the draft which did not mention Libya by name, but U.S. President Ronald Reagan, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and others insisted on identifying Libya as a state "clearly involved in sponsoring or supporting international terrorism." The Foreign Ministry official, however, asserted that there was no "secret agreement" on punitive measures against Libya among the summit member countries during three days of talks here. "Japan is not the sort of country which concludes such a secret agreement," the ministry official added.

MITTERRAND CRITICIZES U.S. 'PROTECTIONISM'

OW060947 Tokyo KYODO in English 0925 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 6 KYODO -- French President Francois Mitterrand asserted Tuesday that the United States is engaging in trade protectionism, contrary to its stated "vigorous" opposition to such a policy. He leveled the criticism at American protectionism as the "trade war" was intensifying between the United States and the Common Market over U.S. farm exports to Portugal and Spain and Europe's import restrictions.

But Mitterrand said at a news conference that France was pleased with measures stipulated in the Tokyo summit's economic declaration to reform the existing monetary system. The declaration, he said, "is in line with the French proposal for monetary reform that we have been advocating since the 1981 summit in Ottawa."

Asked about discord with Washington over the French refusal to permit U.S. fighters to fly over French territory to bomb Libya, Mitterrand said he had discussed the matter with President Ronald Reagan in a bilateral meeting Tuesday and renewed the strong friendship between the two countries. "We have been maintaining our friendship over 200 years," the president emphasized.

The French leader said another political statement on international terrorism, issued Monday, is important in that the big seven, including Japan, recognized the importance of combating terrorism. Mitterrand hailed the anti-terrorism statement which singled out Libya as one of the states involved "in sponsoring or supporting international terrorism." "We don't have a hard feeling toward the Libyan people," he said. "Only a tiny portion of them are responsible," he added.

Mitterrand also asserted that France attended the summit with "one voice" despite the presence of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, his "cohabitation" partner.

Wants Al-Qadhdhafi Isolated

OW061027 Tokyo KYODO in English 1003 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 6 KYODO -- The Presidents of the United States and France met Tuesday and said the leader of terrorism should be "isolated," a White House official said.

The encounter between Presidents Ronald Reagan and Francois Mitterrand was described as a "friendly meeting."

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac joined the 45-minute meeting, held at the official residence of U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield. The American official said the two men discussed terrorism and agriculture during the meeting. Reagan expressed pleasure at the declaration of terrorism issued by the leaders of seven industrially advanced nations in Tokyo Monday. The U.S. President said the declaration will isolate Col. Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, denounced by America as the man behind terrorist activities in the world.

Mitterrand, who joined the leaders of Japan, the U.S., Canada, Britain, West Germany and Italy Monday in issuing the statement condemning Libya for its involvement in international terrorism, agreed but reportedly said that "we should isolate the leader and not the people." He also told Reagan that the United States and France have had difficulties in bilateral relations.

Reagan responded to it by citing a metaphor: In every happy marriage there is disagreement but the marriage continues. The two presidents reportedly were in agreement that agriculture is a difficult problem. Reagan told Mitterrand that domestic and export agricultural subsidies are most difficult problems but "we must approach them with compassion." Mitterrand also indicated that there are "major problems" with subsidies.

The economic declaration issued Tuesday by the summitters failed to mention any accord on the question of subsidies in Europe. The U.S. has been calling for the abolition of the subsidies. The White House official said Reagan and Mitterrand briefly touched on "evils" of apartheid and indicated that they should work together with other nations for solution of the problems that exist in South Africa.

CORRECTION TO KAKUROKYU'S ATTACKS ON SUMMIT

The following correction to the item headlined "Kakurokyu Claims Responsibility for Disturbances," published in the 7 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT on page C 12, is supplied from Tokyo KYODO on 7 May:

Paragraph two, line one reads: at 16 stations.

Police suspect that more than 40 members took part in the action and half of them were female activists as firecrackers with time devices were put in ladies bags and women might escape police inspection. (adding paragraph)

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES SUMMIT RESOLUTIONS

SK072344 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 7 May 86

[Statement by the spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry issued in Pyongyang on 8 May -- read by announcer]

[Text] According to foreign news reports, the summit talks of the seven Western industrialized states were held in Tokyo, Japan, from 4 to 6 May. The meeting deviated far [talson] from its original nature by paying more attention to various international political issues than the economic question, a main agenda item.

The meeting clearly showed that the meeting was ridiculed by Nakasone's machination under Reagan's baton and was reduced to a political means to conceal and support the U.S. policy aggression and war.

According to joint documents published in connection with the results of the meeting, the attendants of the summit talks again showed clearly their imperialistic colonial nature to suppress and sacrifice the Third World countries that entered on the path of independent development while advocating the policy of strength against socialist countries under the pretext of peace and cooperation.

Furthermore, what we should not overlook is that in a joint press conference, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone raved in a so-called concluding speech of the chairman that the meeting agreed to support the North-South dialogue on the Korean peninsula, to strive to create a favorable climate for it, and to cooperate and assist for the success of the 1988 Olympics and that the meeting confirmed that the entry of the North and the South into the United Nations is beneficial to easing tension.

Such remarks by Nakasone are nonsensical utterances aimed at misleading public opinion at home and abroad by distorting the truth. It is learned that the attendants of the Tokyo summit talks agreed to support the North-South dialogue on the Korean peninsula and to strive to create the circumstances for it. What on earth caused the suspension of the North-South dialogue? This is because the United States and the South Korean authorities premeditatedly strained the situation on the Korean peninsula and led the situation to the brink of war by staging such a largest-scale war exercise racket as the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise in defiance of our repeated warnings. Under the circumstances in which a provocative large-scale war exercise racket is staged against the partner of dialogue, the North-South dialogue can never be held.

The Government of our Republic consistently maintained the position to resolve the question of Korean's reunification peacefully and through dialogue and negotiations. Despite this, in a joint communique published after the 18th annual Security Consultative Meeting in April, the United States and the South Korean authorities openly babbled once again that they will continue to stage the "Team Spirit" military exercise in the future, too. If this is the situation, the condition and circumstances for resuming the North-South dialogue will not be created permanently [onjegado chosong toelsu optta].

The fact that the Tokyo summit noted that it will only strive to create circumstances for the North-South dialogue, ignoring the solemn reality, showed its hypocritical nature. If they truly wanted to see smooth North-South dialogue, they should have demanded that the United States and the South Korean authorities discontinue the provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercise racket.

At the Tokyo summit talks, they babbled that they will cooperate and assist for the success of the 1988 Olympics while raving about the entry of North and South Korea into the United Nations. This only represents the true intention of the United States to perpetuate Korea's division. The decision to hold the 1988 Olympics in Seoul in South Korea is a product of the U.S. imperialists' two Koreas policy. The United States maneuvered to hold the 24th Olympiad in Seoul with wicked aims to legalize the occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops, to show as if South Korea is an independent state and to upgrade the popularity of the South Korean puppet regime. The fact that the Tokyo summit talks raved about cooperation and assistance to the South Korean puppets who are going to host the 1988 Olympics only means the support for the criminal U.S. maneuvers to grasp South Korea as its colony and military base by permanently dividing our country into two Koreas.

The remarks on the entry of the North and South Korea into the United Nations were made from a wicked plan to perpetuate Korea's division. The fact that tensions are being aggravated on the Korean peninsula today and Korea has not been reunified is not because the North and the South have not entered the United Nations but because the United States is continuing its occupation of South Korea and is perpetrating the maneuvers of aggression and war against our Republic.

In order to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, we should resolve the basic question of the withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea instead of talking about the issue of entry into the United Nations. If this question is resolved and Korea is reunified, the entry into the United Nations can be made at any time.

Taking advantage of the chairmanship of the Tokyo summit talks, Nakasone laid the situation on the Korean peninsula before the meeting in accordance with the U.S. scenario and took the initiative in dragging the Western countries into the support for the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. What is this aimed at?

This is aimed at saving the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique which is faced with a serious political crisis and which is shaking by resuscitating it. This is also aimed at concealing the U.S. aggressive policy towards Korea and the nature of the Japanese reactionaries who are in collusion with the United States. However, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries will never be able to deceive the people of the world with any maneuver or conceal their nature.

The Government of our Republic sternly rejects the fact that the summit talks of the Western leaders, being beguiled by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, agreed to support their criminal maneuvers to perpetuate Korea's division and to increase the danger of a war on the Korean peninsula.

In order to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, to maintain peace and to peacefully achieve Korea's reunification, the United States should withdraw its aggressive troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and should take its hands off Korea's domestic affairs. The United States and the Japanese reactionaries should not pursue the maneuvers for Korea's permanent division and the policy of war. No one should help such criminal maneuvers by the aggressive U.S. and Japanese forces.

The Government of the DPRK and all the Korean people will never tolerate the maneuvers for permanent national division by the splittists at home and abroad and will achieve without fail the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland under the active support of the peace-loving people of the world. [dated] 8 May 1986, Pyongyang

WESTERN SUMMIT 'TWO KOREAS PLOT' REJECTED

SK070500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA) -- The attendants at the Western summit in Tokyo agreed to seek "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" of the North and the South of Korea and promised each other to support South Korea's plan to host the Olympiad in Seoul. Denouncing this, NODONG SINMUN today says in a signed commentary titled "arrogant collective interference": A grave plot was hatched at the summit to perpetuate the division of Korea.

The paper declares: Upon hearing the news of the unjustifiable agreement at the Tokyo summit, the Korean people can hardly repress the indignation at the insidious and arrogant challenge of the summit to their fundamental interests and bitterly denounce and categorically reject it.

From every point of view, the summit was held in accordance with a splittist scenario of the United States and was stage-managed by it. There Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone and Foreign Minister Abe, mouthpieces of the Japanese reactionaries, played a role of the chief conspirator and executor of the "two Koreas" plot in the capacity of the host country.

Nakasone, in conspiracy with Reagan, entreated the attendants at the summit to back the "proposal for simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cooperate" in the staging of the Olympics in Seoul.

The Japanese reactionaries' feverish activities to bar Korea's reunification and freeze her division are aimed at intruding deeper into South Korea on an overall scale by availing themselves of the U.S. Korean policy and at realizing their reinvasion designs on other Asian countries with South Korea as a springboard.

The U.S. and Japanese authorities must ponder over the consequences to be entailed by their policy seeking Korea's division. If another war broke out on the Korean peninsula, it would spell irretrievable, catastrophic consequences to the United States and Japan, too.

Their talk that the attendants decided to help toward promoting the dialogue between the North and the South of Korea is a ridiculous sophistry aimed at misleading public opinion. Lurking behind this is a sinister intention to incite north-south confrontation in Korea and press ahead with the splittist line there.

The agreement at the Tokyo summit on supporting the opening of the Olympics in Seoul is motivated by their design to help the South Korean military fascist clique in their long-term office plot and create a favourable condition for the U.S. imperialists' colonial domination and splittist moves.

The commentary stresses: The agreement at the summit on the Korean question is wholly contradictory to the desire of the Korean people for peace and peaceful reunification. The Korean people will never tolerate any foreign interference in the Korean question.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON INCHON DEMONSTRATION

'Foreign Press' Cited

SK041240 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] The South Korean youths, students, and people are more boldly rising up in the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle for democracy, while wringing the necks of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military, fascist clique. According to foreign press reports from Inchon, yesterday, before the meeting to inaugurate the Inchon chapter for the campaign to collect signatures for constitutional revision, numerous students, workers, and citizens waged a strong anti-U.S., antigovernment demonstration struggle. Several hours before 1400 that afternoon, when the meeting was scheduled to begin, youths, workers, and citizens swarmed into the Inchon Municipal Hall, the meeting hall, while staging a parade and shouting such slogans as "The U.S. imperialists must be removed" and "The dictatorship must be overthrown." As a result, in an instant, a crowd of tens of thousands gathered within and outside the meeting place. A crowd of 3,000 packed the Inchon Municipal Hall, and the remainder gathered outside the meeting hall. Placards on which "The U.S. imperialism must be removed" and other slogans were written were hoisted high among crowds who gathered outside the meeting hall.

When the hour the meeting was scheduled to begin drew near, amid the heightening enthusiasm of the crowds, the fascist clique committed the despicable brutality of indiscriminately firing tear gas canisters inside and outside the meeting hall in an effort to block the holding of the meeting. Because of the police rascals' frantic attack by firing tear gas canister, NKDP President Yi Min-u and the party's standing adviser Kim Yong-sam, who had arrived in front of the hall, could not enter the meeting hall; they could only return to the office of the NKDP local chapter located in the heart of Inchon after retreating about 100 meters from the rally site. Because of the police rascals' attack by firing tear gas canisters, a civilian car parked in front of the meeting hall was burned.

When the police rascals barbarously launched an attack by firing tear gas canisters, the crowd, who had become vehement, resisted them by fiercely throwing stones at them. The crowd dispersed, regrouped, and occupied two streets near the meeting hall. After building barricades with wood and broken furniture pieces, the crowd doggedly confronted the suppression.

While violent fighting between the crowd and police was taking place, the spokesman for the NKDP issued a statement denouncing the police for having fired tear gas canisters even into the meeting hall after drawing up, beforehand, a plan to hinder the meeting. According to foreign press reports, the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans committed the violent act of demanding that the NKDP cancel the meeting, and when the NKDP side refused this, they committed the fascist, violent act of launching an attack by firing tear gas canisters inside and outside the meeting hall.

According to reports, in a so-called meeting of dialogue with presidents of opposition parties on 30 April, puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who was embarrassed at the rapid heightening of the trend toward struggle for constitutional revision, babbled that he was willing to revise the current Constitution before 1988, when his term expires, if the ruling and opposition parties reached an agreement, after withdrawing, temporarily, the so-called plan to revise the Constitution in 1989, which the rascal previously presented in response to the opposition parties' demand for constitutional revision. Frantically launching an attack by firing tear gas canisters inside and outside the meeting hall in an effort to block the holding of the meeting to inaugurate the Inchon chapter for the campaign to collect signatures for constitutional revision shows that such babble by traitor Chon Tu-hwan is nothing but deceit and a sly trick to quiet the spirit of struggle of the people and the opposition parties.

The fascist violence committed in Inchon clearly shows that the puppet traitor will in no way resign from power and will unhesitatingly submerge the entire South Korean land into a sea of blood by provoking another Kwangju situation if necessary for an extended rule. Circumstances again show that fascist maniac Chon Tu-hwan is a rascal more vicious than Marcos and is an uncommon human butcher. The people will in no way forgive such a hoodlum.

According to a foreign press report, because of the military hooligans' fascist violence, the meeting to inaugurate the Inchon chapter for the campaign to collect signatures for constitutional revision could not be held after all and the NKDP side announced that the meeting would be postponed.

VNS Commentary

SK060952 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss the fierce anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle staged by Inchon citizens on 3 May in resentment against the authorities' outrageous suppression of a meeting to form the Inchon area chapter of the movement to collect 10 million signatures to revise the Constitution.

As has already been reported, on 3 May, more than 15,000 people, including students, workers, and citizens, gathered at a meeting site to participate in a meeting to be held to form that Inchon area chapter of the movement to collect signatures to revise the Constitution, shouting, "Banish the U.S. imperialists!" and "Overthrow dictatorship!" When the meeting was about to open, under circumstances in which the citizens' zeal had increased, the fascist clique committed, against heaven and man, the barbarous act of wantonly firing tear bombs at areas inside and outside of the meeting site. Because of the police forces, frantic tear bomb attack and because of their deterring act, NKDP President Yi Min-u and Kim Yong-sam failed to enter the meeting site, and the meeting was aborted.

Enraged by such an outrageous act committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the crowd overran the streets around the meeting site in the face of the tyrannical police forces, built a barricade, and struggled tenaciously. Having risen in a demonstration struggle on the afternoon of that day, thousands of people held a ceremony to burn the effigy of U.S. President Reagan and the Stars and Stripes and staged a street demonstration, chanting the anti-U.S. and antigovernment slogans, "We want a democratic Constitution," "Let us achieve democracy," and "The U.S. and Japanese imperialists must withdraw."

The demonstrators attacked the DJP office in Inchon and a tear bomb van, captured 50 tear bomb boxes loaded inside, and burned it. Surprise demonstration struggles continued everywhere at night.

The large-scale demonstrations struggle recently staged in Inchon following meetings and demonstrations held and staged in Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, Taegu, Taejon, and Chongju to form chapters of the movement to collect signatures to revise the Constitution is a very righteous and just one reflecting the unanimous aspiration of our people for overthrowing the fascist dictatorship and for building a new society of independence and democracy. This struggle also reflects the unyielding will of our people, which will not be frustrated under the fascist and tyrannical system, nor to tolerate the military and dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan regime, and demonstrates the united strength of the people.

"Overthrow military dictatorship!" and "Abolish the Constitution!" -- this is the unanimous outcry of all the people today. As is publicly recognized, the Chon Tu-hwan regime is, in fact, a murderous, fascist, and dictatorial regime that brutally slaughtered Kwangju citizens by committing a violent act on 17 May under the instigation of the United States and that usurped power by staging a military coup on 12 December. The present Constitution is a fascist evil law under which the Chon Tu-hwan faction stipulated the basis for its long-term power by inheriting the notorious Yusin constitution after reigning over the people on the sea of blood in Kwangju. Under such an evil law, colonial and fascist U.S. rule has been justified in this land, and all sorts of nationselling, treacherous acts have been committed by the dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan regime.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is standing on the edge of a cliff because of its isolation at home and abroad and because of our people's strong resistance, is trying to block our people's magnificent march toward democracy by suppressing the people in a frantic and fascist manner. This is a foolish attempt. Fascist tyranny cannot serve as a means for helping a dictator maintain his dirty remaining life. Just as the recent situation in the Philippines has shown, those dictators who ignore the people's will and who turn their backs on the people are destined to meet a miserable fate, facing the people's fierce resistance.

The strength of the people is inexhaustible, and no force can check it. If the people from all walks of life throughout the country wage a pan-national struggle in unison as shown in the case of the recent incident in Inchon, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist and dictatorial system will fall without fail. Under the anti-U.S. banner of independence, students' anti-U.S. and antigovernment fighting organizations, including the fighting committee for independence and democracy and the national fighting committee for democracy, and members of these organizations should much more resolutely wage the struggle to overthrow villain Chon Tu-hwan, the pro-U.S. fascist and dictator, by joining efforts with the people from all walks of life throughout the country, including workers, peasants, businessmen of small and medium-sized businesses, and religious and off-stage figures.

Radio Commentator's Article

SK061214 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 5 May 86

[Article by station commentator Kim Yong-nam: "The Natural Denunciation of Occupiers and of the Ringleader of Fascism"]

[Text] Along with the antidictatorial struggle, the anti-U.S. struggle has been waged in South Korea today much more fiercely than ever before to achieve independence. As has already been reported, a meeting was scheduled to be held in Inchon on 3 May to form the Inchon chapter of the signature collection campaign to revise the Constitution. Tens of thousands of students, workers, and citizens gathered several hours before the opening of the meeting and strongly waged an anti-U.S. struggle at the meeting site and on the streets. With a high spirit, they burned the effigy of REagan, the boss of the imperialists, and the Stars and Stripes, shouting, "Banish Yankees!" and "The U.S. and Japanese imperialists must withdraw."

Having launched a demonstration struggle, the demonstrators attacked a puppet police tear bomb van, which tyrannically ran amok firing tear bombs, and capture 50 tear bomb boxes loaded in this van. The anti-U.S. struggle, which has been further intensified in South Korea, is the natural chastisement and denunciation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, occupiers, and the ringleader of fascist rule, who, illegally occupying South Korea, have instigated the puppet regime to suppress the people in a fascist manner.

By viewing the crime committed at the time of the people's uprising in Kwangju in May 1980, we can see what great misfortunes and suffering the U.S. imperialists have imposed on the people by sitting astride of South Korea. When students and people in Kwangju rose in a struggle, demanding freedom and democracy following the elimination of the previous dictator, the U.S. imperialists, biosterously calling for suppressing the uprising with iron fists, transferred more than 70,000 army troops under the control of the commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and weapons of mass destruction to the Chon Tu-hwan clique. In addition to this, the U.S. imperialists had the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces take a vigilant posture and warships assume a standby position along a seashore and directly flew planes over Kwangju.

Because of such manipulation and because of military support, an unprecedentedly barbarous mass holocaust was committed in Kwangju. Because of the crime committed in Kwangju along, the U.S. imperialists cannot be pardoned for their being the ringleader of murder. Nevertheless, following the Kwangju incident, the U.S. imperialists have continuously imposed misfortunes and suffering on the South Korean people. While raving in words only that they will exert efforts to achieve the democratization of South Korea; the U.S. imperialists have actually manipulated the puppets toward mercilessly suppressing the slightest factor hindering colonial fascist rule.

The U.S. imperialists are occupiers and the ringleader of colonial fascist rule, who, while posing as masters in South Korea, have cruelly trampled underfoot the sovereignty of the people and have forced the people to suffer all forms of misfortunes and hardships. As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors nestle in South Korea, the South Korean people will never be able to extricate themselves from the status of being deprived of rights nor can they avoid disasters and imagine the independence and democratization of South Korean society. Through the experience of their protracted daily lives, the South Korean people correctly understand this.

The burning of the effigy of Reagan and the cursed Stars and Stripes by the South Korean students and people and their waging of a strong anti-U.S. struggle was the eruption of the pent-up rancor and resentment of the South Korean people against the bestial, colonial, and fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists. This reflects the strong will of the South Korean people to end the U.S. imperialists' policy for occupying South Korea -- the source of all misfortunes and suffering. It is the unanimous demand and aspiration of the South Korean people to lead a worthwhile life in a new independent and democratic world that is devoid of foreign forces and fascism. By bestailly suppressing the patriotic students and people on charges of joining the anti-U.S. struggle so that they can maintain fascist rule, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has further revealed its dirty color as an atrocious fascist tyrant and as the ugly stooges of the U.S. imperialists. The suppression of the people with bayonets is by no means almighty. No matter what maneuvers the rascals may use, they will never be able to quench the flames of the struggle for independence and democracy, which have spread in South Korea like a 'prairie fire. The South Korean students and people will struggle much more vigorously to achieve their just cause.

SHULTZ ARRIVES TO BRIEF GOVERNMENT ON TOKYO SUMMIT

SK070832 Seoul YONHAP in English 0820 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived here Wednesday to participate in the second Korean-U.S. foreign ministers' meeting, scheduled for Wednesday afternoon and Thursday. He is accompanied by Gaston Sigur, assistant secretary of state for Northeast Asian and Pacific affairs; James A. Kelly, special assistant to the U.S. President; Bernard Kalb, assistant secretary of state for public affairs; and Richard Solomon, director of the policy planning staff at the State Department.

While in Seoul, Shultz will brief Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong on the results of the Tokyo economic summit that he had attended, along with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. In addition, Shultz and Yi are expected to discuss matters of mutual interest, including the situation in Northeast Asia, the inter-Korean talks and trade friction between Seoul and Washington. Shultz is also scheduled to pay a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan and to meet with Prime Minister No Sin-yong and Economic Planning Minister Kim Man-che. He will hold a news conference Thursday before leaving for the Philippines.

OPPOSITION 'MIFFED' AT NOT MEETING WITH SHULTZ

HK080516 Hong Kong AFP in English 0501 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 8 (AFP) -- Visiting U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz reaffirmed Thursday the U.S. commitment to South Korean security and stressed the need for a peaceful political process here. Officials said that Mr Shultz, who came here Wednesday after attending the seven-nation summit in Tokyo, made the remarks during talks with Prime Minister No Sin-yong before meeting President Chon Tu-hwan. Mr Shultz was also quoted as saying that the United States objected to the use of violence as a means of solving political disputes.

His visit to Seoul came at a time of political tension in South Korea, with opposition forces strongly pressing the Chon government for democratic reform, including an early presidential election by popular vote. The U.S. Secretary of State arrived amid reports that he planned to strongly counsel Mr Chon to make democratic political reforms. He reportedly told officials here that Washington's commitment to South Korea's security was "steadfast."

Mr Shultz, in a meeting with opposition leader Yi Min-u, chairman of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), reportedly said that the United States did not support any specific South Korean political party or group. Opposition sources said that Mr Shultz told the NKDP leader that it was up to South Koreans to decide what manner of presidential elections they wanted, whether by "direct" or "indirect" means.

Two leading opposition politicians, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, who had sought a meeting with Mr Shultz, were miffed on Wednesday by an invitation to meet with his deputy, Gaston Sigur. The two opposition leaders declined to meet with the U.S. official and said that they had intended to tell Mr Shultz that the United States should stop supporting the "dictatorial" Chon regime.

The nation's non-political dissident organization, the United People's Movement for Democracy and Unification (UPMDU), denounced Mr Shultz for trying to push the opposition NKDP into a dialogue with the government.

A UPMDU leader, the Reverend Moon Ik-hwan, said in a statement that no dictator ever withdrew through dialogue and compromise. He called on his followers to "continue our struggle against dictatorship." The UPMDU reportedly spearheaded a fierce anti-U.S. and anti-government street demonstration in Inchon, west of Seoul, on Saturday.

Mr Shultz is scheduled to hold a press conference late Thursday before flying to Manila.

OPPOSITION TAKES 'ADMONITORY POSTURE' TO U.S.

SK080236 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 May 86 p 1

[Text] Opposition leaders said yesterday that vowed yesterday [as published] that they would seek to strengthen cooperation with the dissident force, while maintaining an "admonitory posture" toward the United States. Kim Yong-sam told reporters, "We will achieve democracy by ourselves, but the United States should not continue supporting the dictatorial rule. And morally at least, it should side with our people." He made the remarks in response to a questions as to what the opposition representative should say in a meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and political party leaders this morning.

Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and New Korea Democratic Party president Yi Min-u huddled together to discuss outstanding political issues, including the aftermath of the violent demonstrations in Inchon, at the Plaza Hotel yesterday. Speaking as the spokesman for the three, Kim Yong-sam noted, "There were radical slogans against the United States in the demonstrations in Inchon. The U.S. government should know that the anti-American movement, if not righteous, will continue as long as it supports the military regime."

As to the failure of the Inchon rally last Saturday, Kim alleged, "The government had meticulously worked on a plan to obstruct the rally since long ago." "As a result of the obstruction," Kim went on, "the opposition party cannot but doubt the ruling camp's sincerity in its overture of constitutional revision before 1988."

Kim said that the opposition side is alert against a possible trap in President Chon Tu-hwan's declaration that he will not oppose constitutional amendment before his term of office expires in 1988. He asserted that if there is another attempt to impede the NDP's planned rally in Masan this Saturday, it will be the evidence of the government's real intention to prolong the grip of power. He revealed that the Masan rally to open a local center for the constitutional amendment movement will be held in cooperation with all dissident groups. Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, leader of "Mintongnyon," known as the largest dissident organization, promised to cooperate in the NDP's rally when he met Kim on Monday, he said.

Asked about the possibility of a meeting between ruling Democratic Justice Party chairman No Tae-u and himself, Kim Yong-sam replied, "No discussion was made on the matter today." However, he made it clear that he is not enthusiastic about the meeting. "It is a scheme to create a rift between Mr. Kim Tae-chung and myself," he said, adding that no direct offer has been made on the meeting yet. Kim Tae-chung said that he believes many people will take part in future rallies by the NDP as they will be conducted in the firm posture of nonviolence, anti-dictatorship and with adequate criticism and warning to the United States.

SOVIET ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES 29 APRIL

BK010642 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1106 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 30 -- A delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations led by its vice president Nikita Pavlovich Tulupov, left Phnom Penh Tuesday ending a week-long official friendship visit to Kampuchea. It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Hem Samin, deputy minister of cultural and economic cooperation with foreign countries; and other Kampuchean officials. Soviet counsellor M. Chenderei was also on hand.

During its stay in Kampuchea the delegation was received by Chea Soth, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice premier and minister of planning. N.P. Tulupov signed an agreement on the 1986-90 economic and technical cooperation between the two countries with Tang Saroem, minister of cultural and economic cooperation with foreign countries. N.P. Tulupov and his party also visited the Kampuchea-USSR friendship vocational training centre, a power plant, and the agricultural college.

VONADK REPORTS 29 APRIL ATTACK ON SIEM REAP TOWN

BK070004 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] On the night of 29 April, our National Army attacked the Vietnamese strategic positions in the town of Siem Reap for the second time in the eighth dry season by dividing our forces into four prongs. The first prong was aimed at the Vietnamese ammunition and war materiel depot located along the river bank north of Ta Nak monastery; the second prong attacked the Vietnamese company position defending the ammunition depot east of Vat Bo monastery and linked up at the stone bridge on Route 6; the third prong swept up the defense belt of the town along the new dam which stretches from (Pram Neak) to (Vat Trut) monastery; and the fourth prong attacked the Vietnamese company position at Chreav village and swept the Vietnamese enemies from the areas between Chreav and L'ak village which are defense networks of the town.

After 30 minutes of fighting, we killed 22 Vietnamese enemies, including 3 provincial administrators, and wounded 30 others. We liberated Chreav commune and nine villages, namely Chreav, Bos, Kralanh, Khnach, (Popok), Chanlung, Sala Kamroeuk, Beong, and Pralay. We freed 250 Camdodian soldiers forced to serve the Vietnamese enemies. We destroyed 50 assorted guns, 2 depots filled with ammunition and war materiel which exploded and burned until dawn, 2 field radios, 4 large military trucks, 1 warehouse full of motorcycles and bicycles, 25 barracks, and some war materiel. We seized a quantity of war materiel.

VONADK: 100 CAMBODIAN SOLDIERS IN SISOPHON MUTINY

BK070304 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] On 14 April, 100 Cambodian soldiers posted at Ampil village on the South Sisophone battlefield mutinied against the Vietnamese enemies, killing or wounding a number of them and destroying a large quantity of war materiel. They then freed themselves and 500 Cambodian inhabitants forced to clear bush and build roads for the Vietnamese enemies. Fraternal Cambodian soldiers in other areas are urged to follow this example by turning against the Vietnamese enemies or burning down their war materiel in order to free yourselves and our people who have been sent by the Vietnamese enemies to work and die on the western border battlefield.

THE NATION: GOVERNMENT 'PLEASED' WITH TOKYO SUMMIT

BK080101 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 May 86 p 1

[Text] Thailand is "very pleased" that the major industrialized countries attached importance to the Kampuchean conflict and the adverse impact of export subsidies for agricultural products during their economic summit in Tokyo this week, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said yesterday. Spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri said Thailand hopes that the fact that the industrialized countries are concerned about the Kampuchean conflict would help solve the seven-year-old problem which affects peace in southeast Asia and probably that of the world. He said the support of the countries to ASEAN's stand would be a message to Vietnam that its military occupation of Kampuchea is facing growing rejection by the world community.

The seven industrialized countries said in a joint statement issued at the end of the summit on Tuesday that the Kampuchean problem "constitutes a major obstacle to peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

Sawanit said Thailand is also pleased that during the May 4-6 summit, there was the first official comment by the industrialized countries on the impact on developing countries of their export subsidies for agricultural products. He said Thailand hopes Western countries will gradually decrease the subsidies and allow free trade. The Thai Government has made strong complaints about the Farm Act of the United States which provides for subsidized rice exports.

SAP DISSIDENTS PLANNING BREAK WITH PARTY

BK030129 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 May 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Social Action Party [SAP] is facing a mass defection of about 60 MPs led by the party's first deputy leader, Buntheng Thongsawat. Mr Buntheng told the BANGKOK POST yesterday that his faction, including those who voted against the vehicle tax increase decree and those who abstained, would not get involved in any SAP activities in future. He said the breakaway faction would stick together as a group totally independent of SAP's direction. He reasoned that the rebels could no longer remain in the party, otherwise SAP's internal conflicts would never be resolved.

The former deputy prime minister said further that the rebel group would decide whether they should combine with members of other parties and form a new political party with him as interim leader. Mr Buntheng claimed that both former commerce minister Koson Krairoet and another deputy leader, Pol Lt-Col Bunloet Leotpricha, had agreed to join him in abandoning SAP.

"Whatever happens in the party, we will let the others handle it," said the dissident leader, adding that he believed the acting party leader, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila, is suitable to retain the post with the assistance of former secretary-general Phong Sarasin and Surat Osathanukhro, "both of whom have money and knowledge". Mr. Buntheng admitted that he had no sense of obligation to any particular party. He said he helped found the Democrat Party and later quit and was ready to form a new party after he left SAP. He went on to say that he would call on M.R. Khukrit Pramot at his Suan Phlu home this morning for consultations. "I think there will be a reply about the political future of our group," he said. The dissident Lampang MP claimed that several parties, including Chat Thai and Muan Chon, had approached him to join them, but he had not decided yet. However, he said, line of communication remain open.

Meanwhile, a group of SAP loyalists met yesterday at the party headquarters to discuss movements of the breakaway faction and plans for the July 27 elections. Mr. Phong said later that the meeting discussed the selection and recruitment of potential candidates for the polls.

The meeting appointed Minister of the PM's Office, Ubon Ratchathani MP Chaisiri Ruangkanchanaset, and Maha Sarakham MP Prayut Siripanit to a working group charged with recruiting new candidates and planning election strategy for the Northeast. Mr. Phong denied that the meeting debated punitive action against dissenters. "Any punishment will be decided by ACM Sitthi who will have to consult with the executive committee," he said.

Also present at the meeting were Deputy Finance Minister Subin Pinkhayan, Tak MP Udon Tantisunthon and Nakhon Sawan MP Wirakon Khamprakob. Lt-Gen Withun Yasawat, who also attended the meeting, said the loyalist group will confer with ACM Sitthi about the rebellion in the party and bring the matter before the executive committee. He said yesterday's discussions centred on plans to capture some 100 seats in the Northeast in the elections.

SAP won 42 seats in the Northeast in the last election. Lt-Gen Withun said that the party continued to regard the region as its bastion. He said SAP may field a little more than half of the total number of seats in the House because it is not completely ready for the polls. He admitted that party members are concerned over the selection of candidates. Mr Wirakon said he was appalled by the way some senior SAP members voted on Thursday. He was apparently referring to such party members as Pol Lt-Col Bunloet, Mr Koson, University Affairs Minister Prida Phathanathabut and Surasak Chaowisit. Prida, who is on the government committee to coordinate with the House, disappeared from the chamber during the voting. Their action, he said, has done much damage to the image and credibility of the party and represented a serious breach of party etiquette. He said a majority of SAP members continue to support ACM Sitthi as party leader. He said SAP should not allow the dissidents to contest the provincial polls under its banner.

Meanwhile, two senior SAP members, Kasem Sirisamphan (Bangkok) and Agriculture Minister Naron Wongwan (Phrae), said they might not run in the next election in the wake of the ongoing rift in the party ranks. Mr Kasem condemned the dissidents and said he will give the party 10 days to clean up the mess to restore its credibility. Admitting that SAP has been in disarray, the deputy leader said the public wants politicians who are virtuous and well disciplined.

He said he was ashamed by the lack of discipline shown by some party men and indicated that he might not run again. He accused several dissenters of attempting to overthrow the Government by breaching the party's resolution after some of them had lost Cabinet posts. Mr Narong said he was not perturbed by the dissolution but added that he was losing steam because of the ongoing trouble.

Sitthi Comments

BK051148 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Caretaker Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi Sawetsila, upon returning from the ASEAN meeting in Bali, has apologized to the public for some Social Action Party [SAP] MP's violations of political etiquette and promised to handle the issue properly. Important SAP figures met last night and this morning. Afterward, ACM Sitthi, in his capacity as interim party leader, told reporters about his party's resolutions. First, the party has assigned caretaker Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukhro to be the campaign manager for the party in the 27 July general elections.

With the connivance of the Governments of Honduras, Costa Rica, and Duarte of course, Reagan wants to establish an analogy between the two conflicts. Thus, Reagan intends to legitimise his mercenaries as fighters in an "internal conflict" that the entire civilized world knows for a fact is an "external war of aggression" that Reagan is waging against Nicaragua.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION

PY051806 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0258 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Lima, 3 May (EFE) -- Foreign Minister Allan Wagner said today that Latin America's self-determination and the possibility of putting an end to a phase of U.S. interventionism in the countries of the area is at stake in Central America.

Speaking to the local radio station Radioprogramas del Peru, Wagner added that the quest of the Contadora Group and its Support Group for a solution to the Central American crisis calls for the nonintervention of the superpowers in Latin American affairs. Wagner said that Peru's participation consists of an expression of solidarity with Central American countries, and through such an interest in avoiding any conflict that could result from the strategic games of the two superpowers.

The foreign minister indicated that Peru has sided with the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan proposal to establish a civilian commission for the prevention of border incidents between the two countries. He announced that a commission will be created in the coming weeks to study the requirements of such a commission.

Wagner recalled that his country had told President Ronald Reagan's special envoy Philip Habib that the United States should publicly undertake a commitment to refrain from attacking Nicaragua, to give rise to relaxed atmosphere in the area. Yet another Peruvian suggestion is that the United States should unconditionally resume direct dialogue with Nicaragua in keeping with the Contadora peace document, which is scheduled to be signed on 6 June.

Finally, Wagner said that Peru has suggested that the peace document should contain an additional protocol by which the United States and the other countries of the international community should promise to attain peace and to maintain and comply with the accords.

BRIEFS

TIES WITH ST VINCENT -- Lima, 5 May (AFP) -- The Foreign Ministry announced in Lima today that Peru and St Vincent and the Grenadines, a group of islands in the Antilles, have agreed to establish diplomatic ties. According to an official communique, the Lima and Kingstown governments have agreed to appoint concurrent ambassadors to establish diplomatic relations. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0148 GMT 6 May 86 PY]

[Announcer] The latest political event in our country was the announcement of the royal decree dissolving the House of Representatives on 1 May. This has reminded me of the unconfirmed report a few weeks ago that you might run in the next general election. It was later reported that you might suspend your idea of running in the election due to the political change in the country. My first question is: Will you run in the July general election?

[Athit] Let me tell our listeners this. At first, I thought that after my retirement I would run in the general election originally scheduled in 1987 so that I would have the opportunity to serve the country in the House of the Representatives. Since the dissolution of the house was so sudden and unexpected, I have to consider whether the country has anything to gain if I run in the subsequent election in July.

I always keep in mind that the reason I am still serving in the Armed Forces is that the government and the people as well as everyone in the Armed Forces trust me, so my term was extended last year. I believe that the reason for the extension of my service was that they wanted me to look after the Armed Forces and the country's stability, peace, and order. Therefore, I must first do my duty. After I have completed my duty, I will have to decide how I should choose my way of life. Since the incident took place while I am still on duty, I must think of my responsibilities to the country's stability and safety.

If I decide to resign to run in the general election now, there will be a change in the Armed Forces, thus creating a vacuum or vulnerability in the Armed Forces while the country is being administered by a caretaker government. An interim or caretaker government itself has many political weaknesses. We cannot predict what might happen in the future. We must consider the border situation that is governed by external causes and the task of suppressing communist insurgency now being carried out by the Internal Security Operations Command. We cannot predict what will happen. However, I can only do my best to maintain the stability of the Armed Forces and the country. Therefore, I think that I should not leave the Armed Forces now.

I should stay to work for the Armed Forces and the country. Should anything happen, I can help remedy the situation quickly to prevent unrest that can affect the people in the country. Besides, I still have many tasks within the Armed Forces that must be completed before my retirement, such as the opening of the new campus of the military academy in June and other Armed Forces development projects. These are all important assignments. Considering all these facts, I have concluded that I must think of the country's stability first because I still have time to do other things after my retirement, so I have decided not to run in the July general elections.

[Announcer] Do you mean that the careful decision you have made is final for the time being?

[Athit] I have been thinking about it for several days. This my decision.

ARMY PAPER CHIDES U.S.-ASEAN STAND ON CAMBODIA

BK061145 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 May 86

[Unattributed QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary: "The United States and ASEAN Still Lack a Realistic View" -- date of paper not given]

[Text] Recently, on the occasion of U.S. President Reagan's stopover in Indonesia on his way to attend the summit conference of the seven Western developed industrial countries, the ASEAN foreign ministers held a special meeting in Bali and issued a press communique on the so-called Cambodia issue. They also met with the White House boss to ask for more clear-cut U.S. support for the ASEAN efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the Cambodian conflict.

It is public knowledge that in the past the United States has responded to an ASEAN request, made mainly by Thailand as a front-line state, by giving \$5 million in aid to the reactionary Cambodian remnants. This time around, both the ASEAN countries and the United States stressed the need to find a fair and reasonable political solution to the Cambodia issue. If what they said was true, this could have been a positive factor in the trend toward dialogue between various countries in the region. Regrettably, the Bali press communique showed that the ASEAN countries have continued to maintain an unrealistic view on the situation in Cambodia and the rest of Indochina, where far-reaching changes are taking place in conformity with the laws of evolution of history.

The ASEAN countries have expressed support for the 8-point proposal, a product concocted by Beijing and peddled by its henchmen, the reactionary tripartite coalition, touting it as an earnest effort of the CGDK to resolve the Cambodia problem. They have also made the ludicrous request that Vietnam take part in direct or indirect talks with the perpetrators of genocide in Cambodia. This alone is enough to show that the ASEAN countries still only want to rob the Cambodian people of their revolutionary gains and to help restore the genocidal clique to power in the land where it once committed extremely barbarous crimes and where it was overthrown in an uprising of the victims of its atrocities. This is something the Cambodian people will never accept. Today, with the Cambodian people nursing a profound hatred of the Pol Pot clique and resolutely opposing its return to Cambodia, how could they talk about national concord with these cruel demons? Obviously, ASEAN's demand is utterly absurd; it constitutes a deliberate interference in the PRK's internal affairs.

Concerning the United States, various sources have reported that the chief of the White House spoke out in support of ASEAN's erroneous stand on the reactionary Cambodian tripartite coalition's 8-point proposal and that he considered it a step forward. Although the United States has said that it will always remain opposed to Khmer Rouge participation in any planned solution to the Cambodian issue, it has still made the serious mistake of ganging up with the reactionary and expansionist forces to continue bringing pressure to bear on Vietnam an attempt to force it to make concessions.

The hostile U.S. policy against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries has not yet changed. Throughout the past 7 years, the United States has taken advantage of the so-called Cambodia issue to collude with Chinese expansionism-hegemonism in imposing an economic blockade on Vietnam and isolating it diplomatically in an attempt to weaken and subdue our country and to force it to shirk its lofty internationalist duty toward the fraternal neighboring Laos and Cambodia. The U.S. pressure has never worked, however. Yet, up to now the United States is still nurturing the illusion that if it persists in keeping up the pressure, it will finally succeed.

These facts have shown that the ASEAN countries and the United States have continued to run counter to the Cambodian people's interests and are obstructing the effort to find a correct solution to the Cambodian issue. They are deliberately ignoring the fact that the Cambodian revolution is advancing incessantly and steadily and that the situation in Cambodia is irreversible. By blindly backing the declining reactionary Cambodian forces, they will surely court new failures.

TOKYO SUMMIT CLAIMED TO SERVE U.S. POLITICAL ENDS

OW070841 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 7 -- "The freshly concluded seven-nation Tokyo summit far from resolving economic aids [as received] among its member countries has only served the reactionary global strategy of the U.S." notes NHAN DAN in a commentary today. "The so-called political declaration issued by the summit," the paper says, "has nothing to do with the prevention of the arms race and nuclear disarmament. The participants have ignored the constructive Soviet peace initiatives, which have been warmly welcomed by the world public and to which a timely response from the U.S. and western countries is being demanded."

Referring to the so-called "anti-terrorism declaration" of the summit, NHAN DAN points out that the U.S. is actually dragging its allies into serving its state terrorist policy, and that the Reagan administration's terms of an anti-terrorism war have posed a challenge to all nations, putting them on guard.

The paper notes that the summit participants, pretending to be concerned about the recent nuclear accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, have mounted an anti-Soviet campaign, thereby poisoning the international atmosphere. The summit has failed to respond to aspirations for preventing the arms race, and eliminating all nuclear and chemical weapons and other weapons of mass annihilation. Instead, under the anti-terrorism signboard, it has favored acceleration of state terrorism, opposed the sacred rights of nations, and incited activities against the Soviet Union, the socialist community as a whole and against communism, the paper says in conclusion.

ASEAN MEMBERS DISAGREE WITH REAGAN ON TERRORISM

BK061430 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] According to reports from Indonesia, disagreement emerged at the special meeting between U.S. President Reagan and ASEAN foreign ministers on Bali Island. Foreign ministers of Indonesia and Thailand denounced the U.S. policy of trade protectionism. ASEAN also refused to support the U.S. air raids on Libya.

Meanwhile, Indonesia's foreign minister was reported to be doubtful of Reagan's statement on the so-called terrorist plan of Libya. Malaysia expressed concern over the U.S. supply of military equipment and technology to China without considering that China may use force against noncommunist countries in the region. During the Bali meeting, the foreign ministers of Indonesia and Malaysia declared that they do not consider the Soviet presence a threat to Southeast Asia.

HUNGARIAN VICE PREMIER MEETS DONG SY NGUYEN

OW301721 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 30 -- S. Lajos, [name as received] member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Budapest on April 28 Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of communications and transport, during his visit to Hungary.

The two officials exchanged views on measures to promote economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The same day, Dong Sy Nguyen held talks with Lajos Urban, Hungarian minister of transport, on bilateral cooperation in communications and transport in the years ahead.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES IRAQI DELEGATION

OW062142 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 6 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received here this afternoon a visiting Iraqi Government delegation led by 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Abdallah, minister of irrigation and president of the Iraqi section of the Iraq-Vietnam Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Present at the reception were Le Khac, minister of foreign trade and president of the Vietnamese section of the commission; and Ryadh 'Abd al-Wahhab, Iraqi charge d'affaires in Vietnam.

Chairman Pham Van Dong warmly welcomed the Iraqi Government delegation's visit and its attendance to the third session of the joint commission, and expressed his confidence in the further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He recalled his fine impression about the Iraqi land and people he had had during a visit to Iraq. He thanked the Iraqi people for their friendship and support for the Vietnamese people's struggle for national independence, and wished the formers new successes. Chairman Pham Van Dong asked the Iraqi minister to convey his best regards and wishes to President Saddam Husayn.

The visiting Iraqi minister conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings to Chairman Pham Van Dong. He said the Iraqi people always consider the Vietnamese people their sincere friends and admired them for their brave struggle for national independence. He believed that the third session of the joint commission will create possibilities for strengthening the economic cooperation between the two countries. He wished the Vietnamese people further success in national construction. The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

HA BAC PARTY COMMITTEE BEGINS SELF-CRITICISM

BK271410 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0900 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] The Ha Bac provincial party committee has organized a self-criticism and criticism drive for the whole committee as well as for each committee member. The provincial party committee's draft self-criticism report has been prepared by the committee secretary and deeply enriched by the opinions of committee members.

The main strong points shown by the Ha Bac provincial party committee in the past consist of its scrupulous implementation of directives and resolutions issued by the party Central Committee, its internal unity, and its firm observance of set principles in carrying out activities and work assignments. Many provincial party committee members have upheld political and ethical qualities satisfactorily; and they display honesty, modesty, and creativity in leadership and guidance over work in certain fields. A number of committee members have shown a spirit of dynamism, boldness in thought and action, and readiness to assume responsibility.

The Ha Bac provincial party committee has criticized its own deficiencies and shortcomings in putting into effect party and state lines and policies for application to the local situation, and noted the current manifestations of bureaucratism and conservatism and the lack of creativity, sharpness, and flexibility in leadership and guidance over some aspects of work. Economic incentive policy has been neglected, and the basic units' right to autonomy as well as the working people's positive character has not been truly promoted in production and business. In the distribution and circulation of goods, the provincial party committee's leadership still remains insubstantial and lax. Some manifestations of sluggishness in the operation of the home and foreign trade sectors have persisted due to slow corrective methods.

Regarding ideological work, there are still some manifestations of the lack of sharpness, right-leaning tendencies, and relaxation. Education work is devoid of a militant character, and only poor results have been achieved in building a new type of man and a new lifestyle. Proper attention has not yet been paid to the fostering and training of the contingent of cadres, and cadre planning still remains inefficient. In some cases, cadres have been incorrectly evaluated and unsuitably assigned, thus adversely affecting the general movement.

Despite some improvements, the provincial party committee's work conduct and methods are still unsatisfactory, and poor leadership has made it impossible to focus on key socioeconomic problems. The current work methods still reflect red tape and bureaucratism; and after resolutions have been adopted, efforts are often not made to control and supervise their implementation on a regular basis.

Through self-criticism and criticism, the Ha Bac provincial party committee pointed out the two main causes of its shortcomings: Thinking, especially economic thinking, fails to catch up with the actual situation; and a lack of dynamism has led to dependence on the higher echelons. Furthermore, collective intelligence and individual responsibility have not yet been developed to a high degree in order to generate combined strength.

The Ha Bac provincial party committee set forth a number of concrete measures aimed at remedying shortcomings. Each of the provincial party committee members in charge of sectors, branches, and districts were given corrective orientations and measures based on the new requirements.

The self-criticism report of the Ha Bac provincial party committee has been sent to the various subordinate district and city party committees. The secretary of the provincial party committee and all the committee members have heard criticisms made by party members during group discussions.

The Ha Bac provincial party committee has also prepared a written report to contribute its opinions criticizing the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee Secretariat.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DIRECTS PRICE CONTROL

BK060654 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] On 24 April 1986, the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a directive on the announcement and posting of prices and on intensifying inspection and control over the observance of state-directed prices. The directive points out: Implementing Resolution No 31 of the Political Bureau, the Council of Ministers has adopted Resolution No 31 on the pressing policies and measures for implementing the Political Bureau resolution. The chairman of the Council of Ministers requests that the various ministries and people's committees of provinces, municipalities, and the special zone directly subordinate to the central government immediately carry out the following tasks concerning the announcement and posting of prices and intensify inspection and control over the observance of state-directed prices:

1. Ministries, provincial people's committees, and propaganda organs must make everyone fully understand the objectives of the announcement and posting of prices as stated below: Forcing economic units to buy and sell marketable products whose prices are directed by the state at the prescribed prices; rapidly stabilizing the market situation and prices; providing a basis for state organs, mass organizations, and individuals to inspect and control the observance of state-directed prices by production and business units of the state-run, collective, and private sectors; and making the people feel confident in the price policy of the party and state.

2. The State Price Commission, ministries, general departments, and provincial people's committees must finish reviewing price charts and deciding on the prices of those commodities falling under their jurisdiction.

3. Provincial people's committee are responsible for announcing in May 1986 the various types of prices set by the Council of Ministers, the State Price Commissions, ministries, general departments, and provincial people's committees. On the basis of the prices thus announced, state-run and joint public-private stores, marketing cooperatives, and private business households must all post prices at their places of business; and the price of every type of commodity on display may be shown. As an immediate step, efforts must be concentrated on announcing and posting the prices of various types of supplies and commodities under the state's unified management and business monopoly, that are directly related to the signing of two-way economic contracts involved in the collection and purchase of agricultural and maritime products, to the livelihood of cadres, workers, state employees, and members of the armed forces, and to the stabilization of economic accounting work at state-run basic economic units.

People's committees of districts, precincts, cities, and municipalities directly subordinate to provinces are responsible for supervising and controlling the posting of prices in accordance with the announced prices.

4. On the basis of the prices announced and posted by the competent echelons, price inspection and control bodies of state organs shall coordinate with people's inspection organizations and mass societies such as the trade, youth, and women's unions and the collectivized peasants' associations in inspecting and controlling the observance of state-directed prices by basic economic units and the various sectors and echelons. As an immediate step, attention must be focused on controlling the observance of selling prices of production materials needed in agriculture as well as the purchasing prices of agricultural products, retail prices of essential consumer goods, and charges for important services provided to workers, state employees, members of the armed forces, and the laboring people.

The State Price Commission, together with the State Inspection Commission and the various sectors concerned, shall irregularly inspect the observance of prices in a number of provinces and municipalities or key production and business centers. Provincial people's committees have the right and are duty-bound to control the observance of state-directed prices by all production and business units, including even establishments under central management that operate in their provinces.

5. Units and individuals who fail to observe state-directed prices and deliberately infringe upon state discipline on prices as prescribed under Article 15 of the Price Control Regulation shall be severely dealt with in accordance with the law in force.

The State Price Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Justice are responsible for perfecting the circular guiding efforts to deal with cases involving violations of price discipline, and for commending and rewarding units and individuals with meritorious services in price inspection and control.

VO VAN KIET ADDRESSES QUANG NINH CONFERENCE

BK060923 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] The standing committee of the Council of Ministers recently held a conference to discuss pressing problems facing the livelihood of the mine workers, Armed Forces personnel, and people in Quang Ninh Province with a view to fully understanding and implementing the recent resolutions of the Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers.

After hearing reports on the situation and proposals by the province, the Ministry of Mines and Coal, and the special zone military command, representatives of various central sectors adopted pressing policies and measures designed to take a step toward resolving various problems facing life in the province.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Vo Van Kiet praised the efforts and achievements of the working class and laboring people of Quang Ninh and by the armed forces stationed locally in implementing the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution on prices, wages and money; the party Central Committee's ninth plenum resolution; and subsequent resolutions of the Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers' standing committee. Many models of successful managerial renovation have emerged in production as well as in business.

Vice Chairman Vo Van Kiet stressed: Problems concerning distribution and circulation in Quang Ninh Province must and can be solved by relying on the strength of local production while closely combining the three forces -- the Armed Forces, the mine workers, and the local people -- to exploit and fully utilize coal, a valuable natural resource and our country's most important source of energy at present. It is necessary to increase labor productivity and rapidly boost coal production volume to meet the demand for coal in the entire country as well as in Quang Ninh in particular. Through coal production, we can make an important contribution to steadily resolving on-the-spot problems of grain and food and of essential consumer goods facing all the three forces in the province.

To do this, we must readjust the organization of production and management within the coal sector and place the unified and centralized management of coal exploitation and exportation under a single body. Comrade Vo Van Kiet also pointed out the basic, long-term orientations and immediate measures for developing agricultural production, small industry and handicrafts, forestry, and fishery in Quang Ninh Province with the participation of mine workers and the Armed Forces.

Concerning pressing problems in distribution and circulation, Comrade Vo Van Kiet said: "We must fully understand and correctly implement the Political Bureau's Resolution No 31, which has already been concretized by the Council of Ministers' resolution and the various systems and policies of the central sectors. As an immediate step, right in the 2d quarter of 1986, the central sectors will supply the province with additional materials and commodities to meet the demands of all the three forces, but it is important that efforts be made to distribute them satisfactorily to the consumers at the prescribed prices and to overcome immediately such practices as increasing prices unwarrantedly and selling goods at prices other than the ones established.

We must strengthen price discipline, intensify market management, step up socialist transformation, combat speculation and smuggling, and counter all schemes and acts of sabotage by the enemy. At a time when the economy is still imbalanced in many respects, party cadres and members and the laboring people must contribute their efforts to developing production and stabilizing distribution and circulation and must particularly live as economically and modestly as domestic production permits.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet also instructed the central sectors to continue studying the resolution of problems raised by the province such as paying wages to workers, a, state employees, and members of the Armed Forces in full and on time; paying greater attention to caring for the livelihood of retirees and the disabled; supplying grain to dependents; ensuring grain rations for discharged soldiers; the cash problem; and so forth. At the same time, Quang Ninh Province must join the central sectors in conducting a study to work out a master plan for the deployment and development of its production forces, which will serve as the basis for formulating the province 5-year and long-term socioeconomic plans.

PHAM HUNG ATTENDS HO CHI MINH CITY GRAND MEETING

BK031035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] On the morning of 30 April, Ho Chi Minh City held a grand meeting at the Ba Son factory to mark the 11th anniversary of the liberation of the south and the city and the 100th International Labor Day of 1 May. Attending the meeting were Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Mai Chi Tho, member of the party Central Committee and deputy secretary of the city party committee.

Colonel (Tran Qua), secretary of the Ba Son factory party committee, recalled the historic significance of the two anniversaries of 30 April and 1 May and stressed the duty of every cadre and worker to participate in the development of the new mechanism just announced in the Political Bureau's draft resolution and to make positive contributions to the current political drive to build the party.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Mai Chi Tho expressed the pride felt by the city workers and people over their contributions to the struggle for national independence and to socialist construction. He pointed out the shortcomings of the city party organization toward the working class and the laboring people and dealt with the primary tasks of the city workers and laborers at present -- namely to continue to accelerate the movement to develop initiatives and improve technology and apply science and technology to production with the aim of turning out products in great quantities at low costs; save on raw materials and supplies; and overcome difficulties concerning raw material, fuel, supplies, and energy to turn out more products for society.

Production, he said, must be carried out with ever higher productivity, quality, and efficiency, as well as with ever-increasing capital accumulation to build the country and improve the people's life. Along with developing initiatives and improving technology, the working class and trade unions at all levels must positively participate in the development and renovation of the economic management mechanism, especially at basic economic units, with a view to ensuring the right to autonomy in production and business in accordance with the party Central Committee Political Bureau's draft resolution. With the sense of collective mastery and the will to build the party, the working class and trade unions at all levels must actively contribute constructive criticism of the party while party organizations at all levels are conducting a self-criticism and criticism drive to prepare for the holding of party congresses. By contributing our opinions to party congresses at all levels and building and consolidating the apparatus at the grassroots level, we assert and enhance the sense of responsibility of the working class and trade union organizations.

The comrade urged trade unions at all levels to contribute positively to consolidating and strengthening the alliance between the working class and the peasantry in the city suburbs and throughout the region, to participate in the maintenance of public order and security, and to make trade union organizations firm and strong. Party committee echelons and administrative bodies at all levels, he said, must arrange their time to periodically meet workers at the grassroots level and work with trade unions and workers' cooperative associations. It is necessary to review the implementation of Resolution No 182 and Decree No 217 of the Council of Ministers on realizing workers' and state employees' right to collective mastery and, on this basis, to establish specific systems and regulations to guarantee and develop this right.

HAIPHONG VIEWS IMPLEMENTATION OF POLITBURO PLAN

BK271415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] For 3 days from 22 to 24 April, the standing committee of the Haiphong municipal party committee held a conference of key cadres from the various sectors, branches, districts, precincts, corporations, enterprises, and small industry and handicrafts cooperatives in the municipality to study and implement the Political Bureau's draft resolution on guaranteeing basic economic units' right to autonomy in and business and at the same time, to review the experience gained by 17 pilot units after 3 months' experimenting with the renovation of the mechanism of management before widespread application to all the economic sectors in the municipality.

Thoroughly understanding the basic contents of the party Central Committee's eighth and ninth plenum resolutions and the Political Bureau's resolutions and developing its dynamic and creative spirit, the party and people's committees of the municipality in early January already issued temporary regulations governing the mechanism of management that guarantees the basic units' right to autonomy in production and business and selected a total of 17 basic units from the industrial, agricultural, communication and transportation, capital construction, and circulation and distribution sectors for guidance. The municipality asserted that this is an urgent and most important task to be correctly carried out along with the policy on prices, wages, and money in order to resolutely and rapidly shift the entire municipal economy to economic accounting and socialist business and successfully implement the 1986 state plan. After 3 months of experimentation, despite many difficulties all the 17 pilot units and many economic sectors of the municipality have undertaken marked changes and brought about good results. The 3-month experimentation with guaranteeing the right to autonomy in production and business for the 17 pilot units allowed the municipal party committee to gain a great deal of experience in guidance and organization and to pinpoint the outstanding problems that remain to be solved.

Fully understanding the Political Bureau's resolution, the municipal party committee will continue to provide close guidance over the renovation of the mechanism of economic management from the grass roots to municipal level; to realistically study and creatively apply the resolution to the local situation; to guide in the review, revision, and supplementation of the municipality's new regulations to conform to the content of the resolution; to lead all sectors and echelons in the municipality in implementing the Political Bureau's resolution in an urgent, determined, standardized, and firm manner and with boldness in thought and action and in accepting responsibility; and to resolutely struggle against all manifestations of fear of difficulties, skepticism, conservatism, and sluggishness while guarding against simplism, impatience, haste, subjectivism, and complacency in implementing the new mechanism.

VUNG TAU-CON DAO CONDUCTS SELF-CRITICISM

BK271255 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] The Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone party committee has announced the guidelines and methods for conducting the self-criticism and criticism drive to secretaries of party chapters, organizations, and basic units, and leaders of state organs, sectors, branches, and mass organizations throughout the special zone. The standing body of the special zone party committee has prepared a draft self-criticism report of the special zone party organization's executive committee for party organizations and chapters at lower echelons to study and contribute their views.

In the past, the special zone party organizations has made intensive efforts to lead the people in implementing party policies and viewpoints, accelerate production, support the exploration and exploitation of petroleum and natural gas and the exploitation and processing of maritime products, and promote tourism. The local people's material and spiritual life, though still beset with difficulties, has shown certain improvements. The socialist transformation of the economy may have been basically completed. The network of state-run trade organizations and marketing and credit cooperatives has been growing. The material bases of socialism have been consolidated and further developed, and security and national defense have been ensured. In spite of all this, the party's leadership and guidance over the administration remain unrealistic and lax. Work methods are unscientific. The major resolutions on science and technology and on the reorganization of production and reduction of personnel not directly engaged in production have been carried out slowly and irresolutely, thus bringing about poor results.

The standing body of the special zone party committee urged party organizations at all levels to scrupulously observe all the guidelines for the current self-criticism and criticism drive with a view to clearly pointing out the advantages and shortcomings found in the fostering and enhancement of capabilities, qualities, and revolutionary ethics of cadres, in their leadership, and in the policy for cadres. This will help improve the qualities of party cadres and members, consolidate party organizations, and create the conditions for congresses to be held by party organizations at all levels to select qualified cadres and members for important posts and to expel degenerate elements from the party.

NHAN DAN SEES WORTH OF CRITICISM DRIVE

BK300924 Hanoi Domestic Service to Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[30 April NHAN DAN editorial: "Self-Criticism and Criticism Must Go Together With Active Efforts To Overcome Shortcomings"]

[Text] The first phase of the self-criticism and criticism drive now being initiated by various echelons and sectors centers on three major points -- quality, leadership style, and policy toward cadres. This is an important political drive not only for the party but also for society as a whole. This is also a very important part of the preparations for the party congresses at all levels as well as for the sixth party congress. A number of localities have failed to prepare well for this drive and to understand thoroughly the spirit of a circular of the party Central Committee Secretariat, which called for emphasis on the three major points just mentioned. These localities have been simplistic, subjective, and perfunctory and have failed to develop democratic principles and to check their preparations scrupulously.

A number of party committee echelons, including the Thach Ha District party committee in Nghe Tinh, have been noted for their efforts to keep themselves thoroughly informed of the spirit of the Secretariat's directive and circular. They have conducted satisfactorily the first phase of the self-criticism and criticism drive and have set a number of good examples. What has decided the success of the Thach Ha District party committee in conducting self-criticism and criticism is that the key leading cadres of the district have prepared well and adopted a scrupulous attitude in setting good examples in self-criticism, looking straightforwardly at facts, speaking up with the truth, pointing out strengths and weaknesses, promoting democratic principles, and calmly listening to the opinions of their lower echelons and the masses.

After receiving the opinions of various grass-roots-level party chapters and party organizations and of various mass organizations, the district party committee has conducted frank self-criticism on the basis of the three guiding points of the Secretariat. This attitude has made party members and the masses more confident and relaxed. Earlier, they found many irregularities -- committed by a number of district party committee cadres -- about which the people were displeased although they did not dare to speak out for fear of reprisals. Now they have boldly made criticisms and suggestions. As for party cadres and members, they have made criticisms with a sense of responsibility and with an honest, fair, impartial, and objective attitude guided by concrete facts.

What is good in the working method of the Thach Ha District party committee is that through self-criticism, efforts have been made to put forward quickly positive, concrete, and practical corrective measures that call for correcting erroneous things rapidly if possible and then keeping the people in the district informed. Following this phase of self-criticism, the district party standing committee decided to suspend a district party committee member, who was the vice chairman of the district people's committee, for having committed numerous errors. The committee has also decided to recover vehicles and engines distributed in the locality with false prices; to force cadres who have allocated land for building houses that do not conform to required principles and construction designs to help the owners of these illegally-built houses move them to other areas; to remove from the state payroll relatives -- recruited without permission -- of key cadres in the local district administration, and so forth. Conducting satisfactorily the first phase of self-criticism and criticism and taking steps to overcome shortcomings realistically and concretely and with visible results will be of great educational significance because it will enhance the confidence of party members and the people and will contribute to spurring the mass revolutionary movement.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN DISCLOSES ANTITERRORIST MEASURES

BK070302 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has said Australia has already implemented or is taking steps to implement antiterrorist measures agreed upon at the seven-nations summit meeting in Tokyo. Mr Hayden told Parliament that Australia has strict controls on the export of arms and was monitoring closely the movements of people linked with terrorism. The government was currently reviewing and expanding its extradition arrangements with other countries and had strict visa controls in place. He also said the Libyan mission in Canberra had been reduced from seven members to five.

The foreign minister's remarks follow an announcement at the seven-nations summit meeting in Tokyo of a range of measures to combat international terrorism. Mr Hayden said his government was well ahead in anticipation of the summit's decision.

NEW ZEALANDGOVERNMENT 'NOT PROPOSING TO WITHDRAW FROM ANZUS'

HK050431 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 1 May 86 p 7

[Text] Canberra, May 1 -- Australian defence minister Kim Beazley yesterday reaffirmed Australia's commitment to the defence of New Zealand -- whatever happens to the ANZUS treaty. In a press conference with New Zealand's Defence Minister Frank O'Flynn, marking the end of the annual joint defence meeting between the defence chiefs of both countries, Mr Beazley said a current major review of Australia's defence planning included a firm commitment to the defence of New Zealand. He said that despite the dispute between Wellington and Washington in the last year, Australia had increased its military exercises and contact with New Zealand, and this would continue. "We would seek to maintain a fully functional bilateral co-operation with the New Zealanders irrespective of what happens with the ANZUS relationship," he said. "We value our bilateral relationship with New Zealand. We exist in the same area strategically."

Mr. Beazley said he had stressed to Mr O'Flynn over their two days of talks, and with US Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger earlier in the month, that defence self-reliance as advanced by the Dobb Report to be released shortly, did not mean "fortress Australia." "We have taken the view that defence self-reliance incorporates obligations in our region," he said. "One of those obligations is a firm commitment to the defence of New Zealand, and that we should have the capabilities to do that." His attitude was echoed by Mr O'Flynn, who said the New Zealand Government regarded maximum possible defence co-operation with Australia as just about the most important feature of its defence policy. "If you sit down and try to consider how some kind of threat might be addressed to New Zealand, it is inconceivable that it could be undertaken without taking some account of Australia -- even if you only have to circumnavigate it," he said.

Their comments were echoed by the official communique issued at the end of the two-day meeting. The ministers noted in the communique that the defence relationship between the two countries was "firmly based on overlapping national defence and regional security interests, as well as shared strategic interests and historical traditions."

The ministers said this would provide the basis for future development, while noting that Australian and New Zealand policies regarding visits of ships from "nuclear-capable countries" continued to differ. But if the ministers in private discussions only touched on ANZUS during their talks over two days, the issue dominated the meeting with the Australia media yesterday afternoon. Mr O'Flynn rejected the suggestion New Zealand was withdrawing from ANZUS, that the United States would kick New Zealand out, or that New Zealand would change its anti-nuclear policy. "The Government is not proposing to withdraw from ANZUS, it never has proposed that, nor is it under consideration at all," he said. New Zealand was not changing its anti-nuclear policy, but could alter the wording of pending legislation if it would satisfy the United States, Mr O'Flynn said.

LANGE ON CHINESE APPROACH TO NUCLEAR SHIP ISSUE

HK060315 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 29 Apr 86 p 13

[Text] NEW ZEALAND PRESS ASSOCIATION -- The Prime Minister, Mr Lange, believes that hope exists for New Zealand's ship visit impasse with Britain to be resolved by adopting a similar approach to an agreement entered into recently by Britain and China. China has a policy of not allowing visits from foreign military vessels with nuclear weapons and Britain, like the United States, has a "neither confirm nor deny" nuclear declaration policy. But despite these differences, Britain and China recently agreed to an impending visit of two British warships to Shanghai in July.

In Peking last month, the United Kingdom Minister of State for Defence Procurement, Mr Lamont, said the two countries understood each other's respective positions and the visit was going ahead. Answering reporters' questions at his post-cabinet press conference yesterday, Mr Lange said he had studied the Chinese position during his recent visit to that country. "It is a policy which is going to work because of the goodwill of those who allow it to work," Mr Lange said. "You will observe that the United Kingdom has acknowledged the Chinese no-nuclear policy."

Mr Lange said the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baroness Janet Young, told the House of Lords on March 29 that the United Kingdom has no wish to bring nuclear weapons into New Zealand. A glimmer of hope had arisen towards resolving the ship visit problem between Britain and New Zealand because of the British acceptance of the Chinese position. There were very clear parallels between the New Zealand and Chinese policies, Mr Lange said. He acknowledged British concern that New Zealand's embargo on nuclear issues was to be enshrined in legislation.

Mr Lange was also questioned about the Labour Party's submission to the Defence Review Committee in Wellington last Thursday that said the ANZUS alliance did not provide effective security for New Zealand, and its loss was not a matter for regret. Mr Lange said the Labour Party submissions were not Government submissions. It would concern him deeply if the party and the Government ever sang in unison like a choir of eunuchs.

AQUINO ON DEBT REPUDIATION, NEGOTIATION DEADLINE

HK071554 Hong Kong AFP in English 1543 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 7 (AFP) — President Corazon Aquino Wednesday ruled out a repudiation of the Philippines' foreign debt and set a deadline six months hence for communist insurgents to respond to her offer of a political settlement.

In a wide-ranging interview aired on state-run television, Mrs Aquino appealed for more liberal terms for foreign loans needed to prop up the ailing economy, and asked a restive labor force to heed her call for industrial peace. The chief executive said she still believed a political solution to the 17-year New People's Army (NPA) insurgency was possible, but added: "We have not heard from the top leadership and that's what we're waiting for."

The President said last month she would soon call a limited ceasefire during which her government would hold talks with top communist leaders. But she noted that NPA attacks went on and that victims included innocent civilians.

She said she was guaranteeing the safety of a communist envoy who would contact the government and would await the guerrillas' response to her peace offer: "Maybe six months should be enough. If this lasts longer the country will go nowhere."

More than 700 people have been killed across the country in clashes between the 16,000-strong NPA and the military since February, when a revolt swept Mrs Aquino to power and forced her predecessor Ferdinand Marcos into exile.

On the country's 26 billion-dollar foreign debt, Mrs Aquino said proposals that Manila repudiate certain loans were "not possible, because if we did that nobody would be willing to help us anymore. We have a word of honor and we still have to borrow."

The nationalists among members of the Aquino Cabinet have proposed the repudiation of certain loans that did not benefit the people but instead allegedly went into the personal coffers of the Marcos family. But Mrs Aquino said foreign aid and loans were the main hope for the country's economy, which has been in decline for the past two years. "We are only asking our creditors to give us more liberal terms so our economy will have a chance to take off and we will be able to grow."

Mrs Aquino estimated that "almost 50 percent" of the country's annual export receipts go on interest payments alone. She said she was sorry for civil servants that had to be laid off as part of her government's move to trim the bureaucracy, but added: "If we do not lay off people we won't have money for their salaries and that would be worse."

She asked labor and employers to "exert all efforts at conciliation" to attain industrial peace and attract foreign investment to create more jobs, and pleaded with government officials to "set aside their political ambitions" and instead help her rebuild the country.

AQUINO DISAPPROVES OF MARCOS LEAVING U.S.

HK080517 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The President is also [as heard] against the proposal to allow former President Ferdinand Marcos to leave the United States.

The Cabinet took up the issue in yesterday's Cabinet meeting. The Cabinet was reported divided on whether Mr Marcos should be allowed to leave the U.S. for another country.

Deputy Executive Secretary Fulgencio Factoran said most of the ministers opposed the proposal to allow the former president to leave his exile in Hawaii. [Factoran recording indistinct]

On the Bataan nuclear plant, President Aquino said the scrapping of the plant is not an easy matter. She said what is important is its safety.

[Begin Aquino recording] So far, there has been nobody which has said that the nuclear plant in Bataan is safe, and what is most important as far as the Cabinet is concerned, as far as most of us are concerned, is the safety of this plant. And, [following passage in Tagalog] it is true the government has spent a lot of money on this plant, but we have to be sure that the nuclear plant is safe because the lives of our people are most important, however much has already been spent. The Cabinet is discussing the matter, and I have appointed Rene Saguisag to head a committee to find out whether we should negotiate, whether we should arbitrate or litigate as far as the Bataan nuclear plant is concerned. In fact, Rene Saguisag will be going to the United States to look more closely into this Westinghouse deal [end Tagalog passage] [end recording]

LAUREL SPEAKS AT HEROES' DAY RITES IN MANILA

HK070359 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel yesterday [6 May] called on the people to recommit and rededicate themselves to the protection of the peace and unity they have won without bloodshed in the February revolution. He made the call in speech at the Araw ng Kagitingan [Day of Valor] rites, held at Fort Santiago in Intramuros, as guest of honor.

Paying tribute to the soldiers, Laurel said if we are a nation today, it is because Filipinos such as those who fell in Bataan and Corregidor paid the highest price for nationhood.

TEMPORARY COALITION OF UNIDO, PDP-LABOR POSSIBLE

HK070633 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 2300 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr said the proposed merger between his party, the PDP-Laban [Partido Demokratiko ng Pilipinas-Lakas ng Bayan] and the Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] was remote. He said that although the two political parties support the government of President Aquino, they have different ideologies and platforms. But Pimentel reportedly said the two parties may forge a temporary coalition and field common candidates against the erstwhile ruling KBL if local elections are held in November. Vice President Laurel of the Unido had earlier suggested a merger.

GOVERNMENT THANKS SUMMIT NATIONS FOR SUPPORT

OW061024 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Manila, May 6 KYODO -- The Philippine Government Tuesday expressed appreciation for the pledge of support made by leaders of industrial nations at the Tokyo summit but indicated that it needs more concrete forms of assistance from them.

"The gesture of support from our foreign friends is most welcome," Presidential Spokesman Rene Saguisag told KYODO news service. "They (the industrial countries) also have a stake in getting this ravaged country on its feet and moving again. Our success will be their success," he said.

In a statement summarizing three days of summit talks, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said leaders of the seven major Western economic powers pledged support for the government of President Corason Aquino in carrying out economic and political reforms.

Nakasone added that the Aquino administration, which came to power following a civilian-backed military rebellion that ousted President Ferdinand Marcos in February, has wide popular support.

"We trust that performance will very soon match the rhetoric," commented Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, who is regarded as the "little president" in the Aquino Cabinet.

BAYAN SEEKS ROLE IN CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION

HK070521 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 3-4 May 86 p 16

[By Marites Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] The left-leaning Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [New People's Alliance] (Bayan) is getting out of the inertia caused by its decision to boycott the Feb. 7 snap presidential polls; it is seeking active participation in the drafting of the new Constitution.

J. Virgilio Bautista, key official of Bayan, said they will play a "politically aggressive role" under the new government, initially by nominating delegates to the Constitutional Commission and participating in public hearing on the Constitution. "We are duty-bound to give our share in the forging of the Constitution as we see the need for a nationalist and democratic constitution. We want to help the new government," Ed Santoalla, another Bayan official, said.

Bayan's participating in the Constitutional Commission is its first concrete show of support for the Aquino government. In a press conference held at the National Press Club, Bayan officials also proposed criteria for the selection of Constitutional Commission members: nationalism, commitment to democracy, mass-orientedness or with pro-people orientation and capability of popular leadership.

Bayan urged President Aquino to exclude from the commission Marcos cronies or "political henchmen," personalities involved in political repression or human rights violations, those responsible for "gross and widescale" economic oppression, as well as those involved in the "compromise of the national patrimony."

Bautista said Bayan has created task forces to study various issues related to the Constitution. Areas being looked into are the economy, military, and the socio-cultural sphere. These task forces will tap delegates to the 1971 constitutional convention as resource persons.

Bal Pinguel of Bayan also said Bayan will work for the inclusion of a provision in the Constitution that the country be nuclear-free.

Bayan likewise said the President should directly consult with people's organizations in the sectoral, territorial and national levels in the selection of delegates to the commission and in the drafting of the Constitution.

Bautista said Bayan will propose to the commission shortly a process for consultation with the people in the drafting of the Constitution.

Among Bayan's nominees are Rolando Olalia of the Kilusang Mayo Uno [1 May movement], Jaime Tadeo of the Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas [Philippine Peasants' Movement], Jose Suarez, former constitutional convention delegate, Lorenzo Tanada, Jose W. Diokno, Renato Constantino, Alejandro Lichauco, Rome Capulong, and Bernabe Buscayno. Regional Chapters of Bayan are still finalizing their lists of nominees.

The Constitutional Commission is set to convene June 2 and come up with a draft Constitution in September. Nominees to the Commission will be known by May 5.

Bautista said Bayan prefers that delegates to the Commission be elected. "But cognizant of the crisis...and the urgency of being able to promulgate a truly people's constitution...the call made by President Aquino should be heeded by the people." Mrs. Aquino will appoint members of the Commission.

Bautista explained Bayan's proposed criteria. Nationalism, he said, is best shown in a consistent commitment to the defense and assertion of national sovereignty, especially when it comes under assault from foreign vested interests in the economic, political and military spheres. Issues at stake here are the U.S. military bases, military aid and arms supplies, and unequal treaties, among other forms of foreign control and domination.

Commitment to democracy, Bautista said, has been exemplified by those who fought for the rights of political detainees, victims of human rights violations and those who fought against repressive laws and decrees.

A delegate is pro-people if he has identified himself with the people's demands for their basic welfare such as land reform, workers' rights to organize and strike, housing, access to education and health services.

Delegates must also enjoy popular support, Bautista said, and should have shown the capability to effectively lead the majority. "It is not sufficient...to have nothing more than identification with well-known political parties or prominent political clans...."

Bayan, in the coming months, is geared to work for the implementation of democratic reforms, upholding of justice and human rights, and sectoral and immediate issues such as decrease of prices of basic commodities, resolution of the foreign debt, among many others.

OPLA ON ISSUES FACING CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION

HK071521 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 7 May 86 p 12

[By Tara S. Singh]

[Text] Opposition leader Blas F. Ople last night listed the critical issues facing the Constitutional Commission of 1986 (Con-Com '86), among them the military bases, ownership of production and national security.

Ople said because of the fundamental character of these constitutional issues, the PNP [Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas] believes that delegates to the Con-Com '86 should have been elected and not appointed.

Speaking as head of the Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas, Ople also warned President Corazon C. Aquino that "unless a balance of political ideologies and temperaments is struck in the formation of the Con-Com '86, a small but highly forceful radical faction can seize the initiative to preempt her government in deciding some strategic policies."

Ople said organizations identified with the radical left have been the most vociferous in demanding representation in the Con-Com '86 while rejecting other groups. Some even boycotted the February presidential elections.

One of the issues facing the Con-Com '86, Ople said, is the U.S. military facilities in the Philippines. This is related to the question of close ties with the United States and Japan and other non-aligned countries.

Other issues Ople cited are:

Freedom of enterprise as against the claims of socialism and state capitalism. This question relates the foreign investment and foreign aid and the country's role in the new international economic order.

Federalism as against a unitary state. This concerns the extent by which provinces and cities will be allowed to become truly autonomous and self-reliant units.

Legalization of the Communist Party of the Philippines under certain conditions. This has a direct bearing on the escalating insurgencies of the New People's Army and the Moro National Liberation Front. Such escalation is one of the destabilizing factors in the new government.

Foreign debt crisis and the extent to which creditor-countries can control Philippine policies through so-called "adjustment policies" of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other foreign institutions.

On the political scene, one issue is the tenure of office of President Aquino and Vice-President Salvador Laurel.

KBL LEADERS ASK MILITARY TO EXAMINE NEUTRALITY

HK071515 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 May 86 pp 1, 7

[By Miguel Genovea]

[Text] KBL leaders urged yesterday Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen. Fidel Ramos, AFP chief of staff, to look into violations of the policy of "political neutrality" by the military. The KBL also pointed to "the equally urgent need" for the military to investigate the reported infiltration of political parties by insurgents and elements of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Former Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, acting KBL president, and former Mp Manuel Garcia, said violations of the policy of political neutrality of the military "greatly contributes to the failure of attaining the call of President Aquino for national reconciliation and unity."

Among the violations cited by Yniguez and Garcia were the takeover of Karomatan town in Lanao del Sur by Col. Celso Undang from Naga Dimaporo, brother of former Gov. Ali Dimaporo of the province. "Governor Dimaporo and his followers were unnecessarily threatened and driven out of the Lanao del Sur provincial capitol by a military force led by Saidamen Pangarungan and his uncle, Lt. Col Jose Soria, the newly appointed PC [Philippine Constabulary] provincial commander," Yniguez said.

The two KBL leaders took note of the fact that Enrile and Ramos reiterated the military's policy of political neutrality in last Monday's Kapihan [coffee shop forum] at the Manila Hotel.

The defense minister stressed that "we have no friends or enemies in the political field and we do not want to be shackled by political connections or relations."

Ramos, on the other hand, said the military "will always be behind, at the side of and under the civilians, but never on top of them."

The intrusion of the military in purely civilian affairs, the KBL leaders said, "not only sow confusion and divisiveness but also block endeavors for national socio-economic recovery and progress and embitter even numerous supporters of the new government." They said that Enrile himself deplored the unjustified and questionable sequestration of properties in the case of the four telecommunications companies and the appointment of officers-in-charge as well as the abolition of the Batasang Pambansa. Garcia also announced that all KBL lawyers have agreed to provide free legal assistance to Marcos loyalists facing charges for participation in protest actions. He said those in need of assistance may communicate with him and his staff.

MANHUNT FOR C. AQUINO ASSASSINATION SUSPECT

HK060339 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 2300 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Armed Forces of the Philippines chief General Fidel Ramos has ordered a manhunt for the self-confessed would-be assassin of President Aquino, who escaped from the AFP medical center Sunday [4 May]. Alberto Mercado Jr was reported missing from the mental ward of the hospital after a routine check in the afternoon. Acting on Gen Ramos' instruction, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief Brigadier General Renato de Villa issued an alarm to the commanders of the RUCs [Regional Unified Command] 2, 3, and 4 to try to track down Mercado.

CHARGES FILED AGAINST MARCOS IN B. AQUINO CASE

EK030622 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The Anti-graft League of the Philippines yesterday [2 May] filed before the Tanodbayan criminal charges against former President Marcos, three Sandiganbayan justices, and five others for the acquittal of the 26 accused in the Aquino-Galman case. Charged, aside from Marcos, were Justice Manuel Pamaran, Augusto Amores, and Bienvenido Veracruz of the Sandiganbayan's 1st division, former Presidential Legal Assistant Manuel Lazaro, former Tanodbayan Bernardo Fernandez, Western Police District Superintendent Narciso Cabrera, former Prisons Director Vicente Eduardo and former National Bureau of Investigation Director Jolly Bugarin. They were accused of violating Section 3, Paragraph E of the anti-graft law or Corrupt Practices Act in Article 204 of the revised penal code for knowingly rendering an unjust judgment.

DIALOGUE OFFER MADE BY CORDILLERA REBEL

Troop Withdrawal Demanded

HK060439 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 5 May 86 p 14

[Text] Baguio City -- Fr. Conrado Balweg of the newly formed Cordillera People's Army agreed to dialog with the Aquino government provided all government troops in the Cordilleras are first withdrawn. This was learned from Adelaida Perez of the Cordillera News Agency who received a copy of a letter from Balweg addressed to Vice-President Salvador Laurel.

The letter which was published in yesterday's local newspapers here told Laurel: "We are one with you in celebrating the partial people's victory. The fascist dictator is deposed. We do not doubt your sincerity, but sincerity is not enough. An atmosphere of peace and freedom must first be established. A complete withdrawal of your troops in the Cordilleras would create such an atmosphere of trust and confidence."

"For this very reason, just as we rejoice with you in your victory against the fascist dictator, we ardently hope that you and your government will be one with us in a struggle for a happy and glorious future of the Cordillera people, together with the rest of the freedom and peace-loving Filipinos. We do not see any hindrance for such a dialog for reconciliation if all your troops are first completely withdrawn in the Cordilleras."

Enrile, Ramos Oppose Proposal

HK070653 Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos say they are against the proposal made by rebel priest Conrado Balweg that all military units be removed from the Cordilleras. Enrile and Ramos said this at the Manila Hotel's Kapihan sa Maynila [Manila Coffeeshop] yesterday when they discussed the peace-and-order situation obtaining since the February revolution. Enrile said that if Balweg's proposal is sincere, an initial dialogue should be held in a neutral area. He added that the military will only respect a cease fire if the NPA rebels will halt their ambushes against soldiers and civilians. Ramos said that if Balweg and the rest of the CPP-NPA agree to these terms, a compromise may be reached. Balweg has urged the Aquino government to grant autonomy to provinces like those in the Cordilleras, to remove all military units, and to launch development projects in those areas.

MARCOS LOYALISTS REPORTEDLY FUNDING NPA

HK080511 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 7 May 86 pp 1, 6

[By Vito Barcelo Jr.]

[Text] The Marcos loyalists have reportedly given a pl.8-million fund to a New People's Army group operating in Metro Manila to help destabilize the Aquino government. This was learned yesterday during the loyalists' rally at Liwasang Bonifacio, where the NPA group reportedly mingled with some 5,000 loyalists in front of the Central Post Office.

The pl.8-million was reportedly given to "Kumander Bulaklak," an NPA leader, to be spent in carrying out the destabilization activities against the present government. The destabilization plot allegedly includes the assassination of Cabinet members and high-ranking officers of the armed forces.

Some 50 marine troopers loyal to the deposed president were reportedly seen in yesterday's rally. A number of Metro Manila baranggay captains were also sighted at the rally, together with the 77 loyalists earlier arrested.

Former Member of Parliament Arturo M. Tolentino, however, failed to show up despite the fact that he was scheduled to speak before the loyalists. The demonstrators were given a permit by City Hall.

No violent incident was reported in the rally except for a man who was caught by loyalist marshals throwing stones at the crowd. The unidentified man said to be an infiltrator fled towards Quiapo.

The demonstrators were seen harassing motorists who flashed the "Laban" sign. A white Hi-Ace van carrying two nuns were cursed by loyalists who shouted "Hindi na kami nagsisimbae!" [We are no longer going to Mass!"]

Among the military and police officers who exercised maximum tolerance at the rally were Brig. Gen. Ramon Montano, Capital Regional Command [Capcom] Chief; Brig. Gen. Alfredo Lim, newly designated Manila Police chief; Col. Ernesto Diokno, WPD [Western Police District] intelligence Chief and Col. Emiliano Templo, Capcom deputy chief. The crowd dispersed barely 30 minutes before the time limit given to them by the authorities.

Meanwhile, five Quezon City baranggay captains have been identified as among those behind the violent clashes between Marcos loyalists and pro-Aquino supporters during the Labor Day rally at the Quirino grandstand in Luneta. Quezon City Officer-in-Charge Brigido Simon withheld their names while his office is gathering more evidence against them. He said the five are among the 30 die-hard Marcos loyalists in the city's 140 baranggay.

Simon said 25 other baranggay leaders are also being investigated for involvement in the violent clashes last week. "I have nothing against the Marcos loyalists but when they start violating the gun-toting ban and the rights of other people by coercing them to join the rally, it is a different matter as laws are broken," Simon said.

FORMER LEADERS 'NOT AUTHORIZED' TO SPEAK FOR NPA

HK051537 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 3 May 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Jose Maria Sison, alleged founder of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), and Bernabe Buscayno, alias "Kumander Dante," the erstwhile head of the CPP's military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), are not authorized to speak for or on behalf of the communist insurgents.

Reliable sources said the new group which took over the leadership of the Communist Party rejected initial attempts of Sison and Buscayno to bring the CPP and the Aquino government together in a dialogue.

With the arrest of Sison and Buscayno, the CPP-NPA underwent several changes in its leadership.

Sources said the strength of the communists and their ability to gain control of several areas of the country were attributed to the new leadership. Sources said Rodolfo Salas took over the leadership of the CPP, while the NPA operates under Juanito Rivera. They claimed the new CPP-NPA leaders have, in fact, branded Buscayno and Sison "tools of the Aquino government."

Rebel priest Conrado Balweg was expelled from the organization when word spread that he had sent surrender feelers to Jaime Cardinal Sin, sources said.

Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, new AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, had earlier placed the CPP-NPA armed strength at 16,000 regulars with 11,200 guns.

A confidential report made by a team of US intelligence experts revealed that the CPP-NPA strength in the field was much more than this number with an armory of modern weapons and equipment. The report also revealed that in certain instances, the NPA's proved to be better equipped and well trained than some units assigned to counter-insurgency operations.

The main demand of the new CPP-NPA leadership before any dialogue with the new government could be held was for the government to withdraw all AFP personnel from CPP-NPA operational areas and confine them to their barracks, including the Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF).

In his speech before the Financial Executives Institute of the Philippines in Makati the other day, Ramos said the severe and unattainable demands of the insurgents have made it difficult for the government to make any headway in its reconciliation efforts.

The US report showed that the communists were operating in 62 out of the country's 73 provinces and, in some instances, they grabbed control of some areas from the civilian and military authorities. The capability of the communists to hit targets at their convenience has been shown when an NPA band of 200 armed men recently raided and occupied for a few hours the municipal hall of Pagsanjan, Laguna, a top tourist spot located 70 kilometers southwest of Manila and known for its rapids and waterfalls.

MILITARY DISCUSSES PLANS BY MINDANAO SEPARATISTS

BK060357 Manila PNA in English 0310 GMT 6 May 86

[By Miguel R. Rocha]

[Text] Manila, May 6 (PNA) -- Military authorities Tuesday exposed plans of the outlawed Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) to launch a second revolution dubbed Big Fight '86 on the trouble islands of Mindanao in August this year. This lent credence to earlier reports that some 8,000 MNLF rebels have been massing in at least three towns in southern Philippine island of Sulu and gearing up for an offensive against government forces. A newly-formed Muslim-Christian coalition is currently working out a formula to help defuse the tension and bring peace to Mindanao.

Col. Hermino L. Limon, acting chief of intelligence of the Southern Command (Southcom), revealed that the MNLF's current strength was estimated at 13,000 men with 8,000 assorted firearms throughout Mindanao. A heavy concentration of rebels was noted recently in Jolo, the capital town of Sulu Province in western Mindanao. Sulu has been tagged as the most volatile area along with the provinces of Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao and Lanao Del Sur in central Mindanao.

Informed sources also said some 50 MNLF and civilian leaders of Mindanao met last April 15-19 in Sandakan, Sabah, Malaysia, to discuss plans on how to deal with the new government of President Aquino.

Sources, who attended the Sandakan meeting, disclosed that other items discussed include the call for unity among Muslims and Christians for the liberation of Bangsa Moro, a term used by the rebels to describe Mindanao. The meeting, reportedly presided over by a certain Julius Amil, MNLF deputy chief of staff, also firmed up a working formula for negotiations with the government.

In a recent briefing for Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Colonel Limon said the current MNLF scenario also included a show of force through protest mass action in urban centers. The MNLF is also making moves to recapture lost mass base support and to seek a consensus among fighters and non-fighters alike as to whom they consider as the leader of the Muslims.

Also discussed during the Sabah meeting was a planned merger of the two autonomous western and central Mindanao region and genuine implementation of the 1977 Tripoli agreement calling for a Mindanao autonomous government.

IMF STANDBY CREDIT FACILITY MAY BE REDUCED

HK071505 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 7 May 86 p 2

[Text] The new standby credit facility the government is arranging with the International Monetary Fund may be smaller than the 615 million special drawing rights (SDRs), about \$630 million, under the previous IMF facility. "We don't need that much," CB [Central Bank] governor Jose Fernandez Jr said.

The previous standby facility was the biggest the Philippines had asked from the IMF so far. The second biggest was the 1980-1982 facility for 410 millions SDRs.

International bankers note that under the terms of the IMF, a smaller amount in standby credit facility will entail less difficult criteria that would give the government more leeway in adopting an expansionary economic program.

Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin has explained that the new economic program with the IMF will be "growth-oriented" in contrast to the severe austerity program under the previous arrangement.

Fernandez also said agreement must be reached with the IMF so that the Philippines can draw on the second \$350-million portion of the \$925-million loan given by foreign commercial banks.

Foreign bankers explained that the new IMF facility will be critical because, without it, the Philippines will find it difficult to negotiate multiyear reschedulings before the year ends.

The government is seeking to reschedule its foreign loans maturing in the period 1987 to 1990, estimated at between \$6 billion and \$7 billion. The arrangement with the IMF contains provisions that the government will agree to the so-called IMF enhanced surveillance scheme.

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